1. **Social and Economic Factors** (represent 40% of an individual's health status)

   The following indicators represent areas in which <u>Manchester as a whole</u> experiences poorer outcomes than other cities nationally.

Indicator	Manchester Average/Rate	Nashua Average/Rate	500 Cities Average/Rate
High School Graduation On Time (completion within 4 years of entering 9th Grade, 2018)	74.9% *64.5% for Hispanic/Latino	87.4%	83.4%
Chronic School Absenteeism (≥ 15 days of school missed in academic year, 2015-16)	27.4% *37.9% for Hispanic/Latino	24.9%	18.1%
Income Inequality (more households in the bottom 20% of income, 2017)	-7.8	3.7	-5.5
Violent Crime Rate (murder, aggravated assault, robbery, forcible rape, 2017)	675.9 offenses per 100,000	171.9 offenses per 100,000	513.5 offenses per 100,000
Third Grade Reading Proficiency (reading at or above grade level in 3rd grade, 2017)	30.5%	46.9%	46.2%
Households with Excessive Housing Costs (≥ 30% of income on housing, 2017)	40%	34.4%	37%

In addition, <u>some of Manchester's neighborhoods</u> are experiencing poorer outcomes than other cities:

- **Children Living at 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, 2017** (as high as 51.4% in one neighborhood; 14 neighborhoods have elevated child poverty rates as compared with other cities)
- **Unemployment Rates, 2017** (as high as 14.4% in one neighborhood; more than 25% of all neighborhoods in Manchester have elevated unemployment rates as compared with other cities)

2. **Physical Environment** (represent 10% of an individual's health status)

   The following indicators represent areas in which <u>Manchester as a whole</u> experiences poorer outcomes than other cities nationally.

Indicator	Manchester Average/Rate	Nashua Average/Rate	500 Cities Average/Rate
Housing with a High Potential Lead Risk *(based on age of housing stock, 2017)*	32.1%	21.4%	18.5%
Lead Exposure Risk Index (based on age of housing stock and poverty rates, 2017)	8 out of 10	5 out of 10	5.5 out of 10
Limited Access to Healthy Foods (residents who live more than ½ mile from supermarket, 2015)	77.4% *81.6% for Asian residents	78.5%	61.9%

In addition, <u>some of Manchester's neighborhoods</u> are experiencing poorer outcomes than other cities:

- **Walkability, 2018** (11 neighborhoods have walkability scores lower than other cities)

3. **Health Behaviors** (represent 30% of an individual's health status)

The following indicators represent areas in which <u>Manchester as a whole</u> experiences poorer outcomes than other cities nationally.

Indicator	Manchester Average/Rate	Nashua Average/Rate	500 Cities Average/Rate
Adult Binge Drinking (4+ drinks for women and 5+ drinks for men, 2016)	17.9%	17.6%	17.7%
Teen Birth Rate (births among teens age 15-19 years, 2014-2016)	25.4 births per 1,000 *33.4 births for Hispanic/Latino*	12.8 births per 1000	23.6 births per 1,000
Adult Physical Inactivity (no leisure time physical activities in past month, 2016)	24.6%	22.8%	24%
Adult Tobacco Use (100 cigarettes in lifetime or currently smoking, 2016)	20.8%	18.2%	17.4%
Opioid Overdose Deaths (confirmed deaths due to opioids, 2014-2016)	56.5 deaths per 100,000	34.7 deaths per 100,000	11.7 deaths per 100,000

The following indicators represent Youth Health Behaviors from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017.

- **Teen Binge Drinking** (15.4% - 4 or more drinks for females and 5 or more drinks for males)
- **Teen Tobacco Use** (8.7% smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days)
- **Teen Heroin Use** (3.1% have used heroin at least once in their lifetime)

4. **Clinical Care and Health Outcomes** (20% of an individual's health status)

The following indicators represent areas in which <u>Manchester as a whole</u> experiences poorer outcomes than other cities nationally.

Indicator	Manchester Average/Rate	Nashua Average/Rate	500 Cities Average/Rate
Adult Obesity (as defined by Body Mass Index – BMI, 2016)	29.5%	28.2%	29.2%
Adults in Frequent Physical Distress (14 or more days per month, 2016)	12.8%	11.9%	12.3%
Adults in Frequent Mental Distress (14 or more days per month, 2016)	13.4%	12.1%	12.8%
Life Expectancy (average life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015)	77.6 years *as low as 67.3 yrs*	79.7 years	78.8 years
Premature Death (years of potential life lost before the age of 75, '14-16)	8900 years *higher for men*	6900 years	7431 years

In addition, <u>some of Manchester's neighborhoods</u> are experiencing poorer outcomes than other cities:
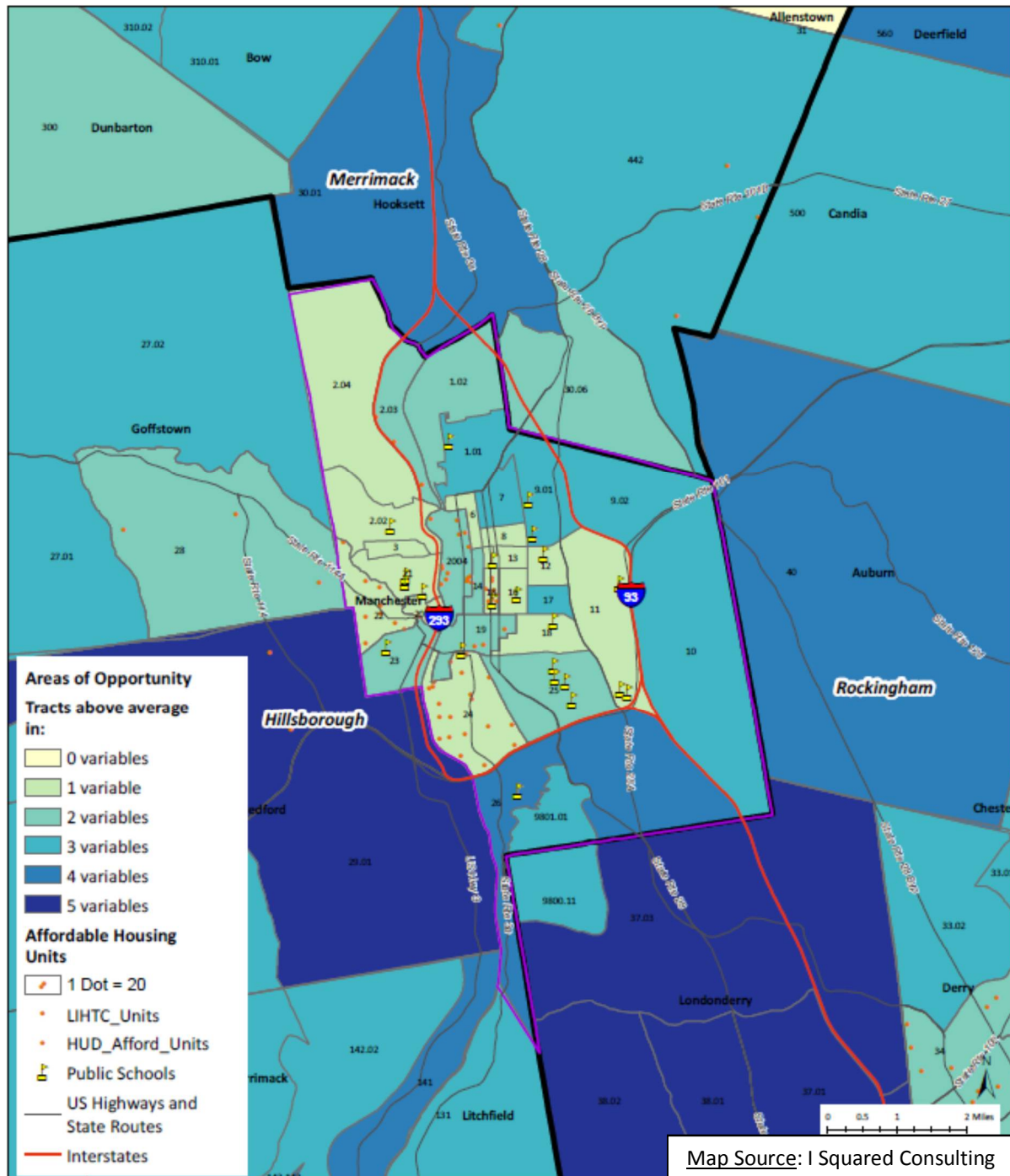
- **Uninsured Adults, 2017** (One neighborhood is as high as 25.7%; 5 neighborhoods are over 20%)
- **Adults with Diabetes, 2016** (5 neighborhoods are over 10%)
- **Adults with High Blood Pressure, 2015** (10 neighborhoods are over 30%)
- **Adults Receiving Dental Care, 2016** (One neighborhood is as low as 45.3%; 8 neighborhoods are under 63%)
- **Adults Receiving Preventive Services, 2016** (4 neighborhoods under 32%)

*Comparison values were generated for each of the indicators from data provided by 500 of the largest cities from across the country. (Source: City Health Dashboard, https://www.cityhealthdashboard.com/). This document was prepared by the City of Manchester Health Department.

NEIGHBORHOODS OF OPPORTUNITY: SNAPSHOT FOR MANCHESTER

The Map below provides a score-based rating from 1-5 that represents the number of positive variables for promoting opportunity in a neighborhood area. Known opportunity variables include: high levels of school proficiency; close proximity to jobs; high rates of labor market participation; low transportation costs; and low rates of socio-economic disadvantage, such as poverty and unemployment. A score of 5 indicates that a neighborhood area (Census Tract) scored above average in all 5 variables in the region.

For Manchester, the opportunity variable that is most prevalent throughout the City is low transportation costs, and for center city, East side neighborhoods, proximity to jobs scored highly. The lowest rated opportunity variable across all neighborhood areas in Manchester was school proficiency.
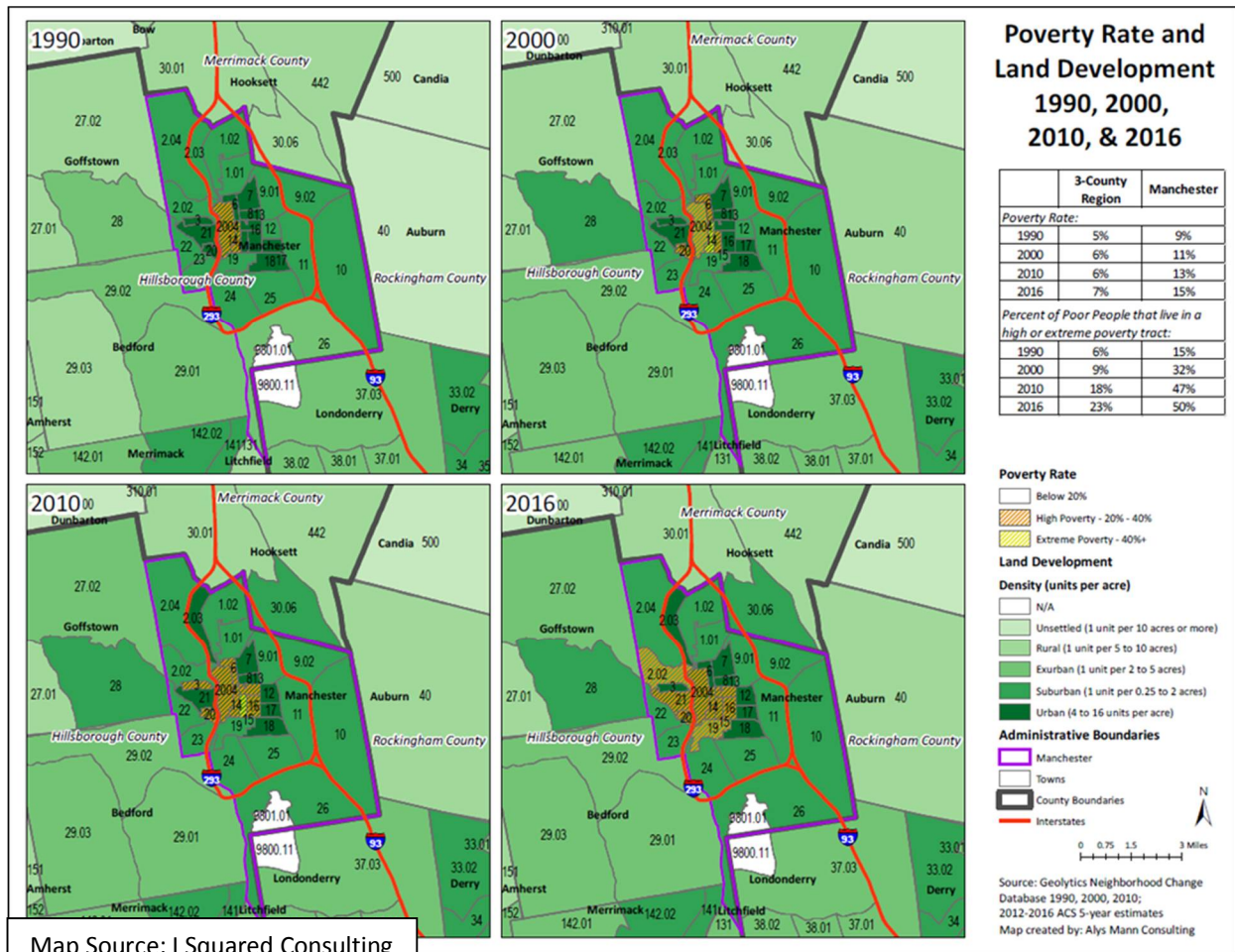

Map Source: I Squared Consulting

Persistent Poverty

Since 1990, Manchester's center city neighborhoods have experienced high and extreme poverty rates. Over time, Manchester has only seen an increase in the number of neighborhoods with high and extreme poverty, as shown in the following Table and subsequent map series. The West side, in particular, has seen a more recent growth in poverty rates at high or extreme levels. Census Tracts 14 and 2004 have had high poverty rates since 1990, and consequently, meet the definition of a neighborhood area that is experiencing persistent poverty. Based on the trends below, it is anticipated that Census Tracts 15 and 20 will be newly added areas of persistent poverty as determined by the 2020 Census.

Manchester Neighborhoods with High or Extreme Poverty				
Census Tracts	1990 Census	2000 Census	2010 Census	2016 Census
14**	X	X	X	X
2004**	X	X	X	X
6		X	X	
15		X	X	X
20		X	X	X
13			X	X
16			X	X
3			X	
2.02				X
21				X
19				X

**Persistent poverty*

Map Source: I Squared Consulting